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1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" 15 "
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[1637]

THE BUDGET.

TAX ON CAPITAL.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

By far the most interesting feature of the resumed debate on the Budget on April 23rd (says *The Daily Telegraph*) was an hour's address from Mr. Sydney Arnold on the Capital Levy. This was no casual performance on the spur of the moment. Mr. Arnold came to the House of Commons primed with what he called a "practicable and equitable plan," not merely for easing the burden of the National Debt, but for getting rid of three-fourths of it at a couple of strokes. The member for Holmhead talks as rapidly as a conjurer, and flings his hands about in much the same professional style, though he is a stock-broker by calling. But he did the "Hey, presto!" business in rare style. Twice he gently lifted the handkerchief, and away went £6,000,000,000 of National Debt!

Here is his plan in brief. Assuming the total capital of the country to be £24,000,000,000, he would within four years make two levies upon the individual capitalist, each levy amounting to 12½ per cent. of the whole. Small capitalists up to £1,000 he would exempt—nominally, because the tax would not be worth the cost of collecting; really, because the working-class investor would not stand it. The capitalist up to £5,000 would pay 4½ per cent.; up to £20,000 he would pay 7½ per cent.; at £50,000 he would pay 12½ per cent., and higher rates above. Each levy would produce £3,000,000,000, and so, said Mr. Arnold, without any confiscation or repudiation, three-quarters of the National Debt would be written off, while only about 20,000 people would pay above 12½ per cent. His main arguments in favour of his scheme were that it would reduce the income-tax to the half-crown level, that it would not merely save a vast interest on the Debt, but a sinking fund of £45,000,000 on the £6,000,000,000 paid off, and that this would be a much better way of meeting the future than keeping up an income-tax of 6s. or 7s. in the pound. The new debt had been borrowed at high high prices; he pressed the financial wisdom of repaying most of it before prices dropped.

PENALISING THRIFT.
Hitherto only the Socialist members have talked vaguely in the Commons of the Capital Levy, without going into details. Mr. Arnold not merely had his details ready, but sought to answer in advance the objections which he knew would be raised against him. He contended that very little cash would be needed for the operation; that the difficulties of valuation could be surmounted, that securities which he offered them; and that any argument that might be urged against a Capital Levy as penalising thrift applied equally against a high income-tax. Confidence is a valuable asset in a financial reformer; Mr. Arnold preached his new gospel as though he could not see a flaw anywhere in the universal truth of every single proposition he had laid down.

He was well answered by Mr. Theodore Taylor, a Yorkshireman sitting for a Lancashire seat, whereas Mr. Arnold is a Lancashire man sitting for a Yorkshire constituency. Both are Radicals, but Mr. Taylor is of the older school, who do not like State control of business, and he believes profoundly in the virtue of personal thrift. He opposed the Capital Levy tooth and nail, except in the shape of a living man's capital, he said, and can give him no assurance that he will not have another slice taken a little later, either on one pretext or another, you take the heart out of his efforts. Why should he save and be stripped, while his next-door neighbour spends every penny and escapes scot free? If the Capital Levy be a sound idea, it must be sound not for one emergency, but for all. Such was Mr. Taylor's argument, his view evidently being that a Capital Levy would be the first easy step towards Bolshevism.

Replying on the general discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thanked the House for the favour with which it had received his proposals, and dealt briefly with some of the criticisms which had been put forward. He said that his banking advisers thought that the public would soon get used to the 2d. stamp on cheques, and he defended the increase in the Post Office charges on the ground that without such increase the Post Office would soon cease to be self-supporting. The sugar increase he justified on the ground that a man with four or five children gained twice as much by the subsidy in the loaf as he would lose by the rise in the price of sugar. The luxury tax would be the stronger if it had the authority of a Select Committee of the House of Commons behind it. Mr. Bonar Law said that every effort was made to secure full value for money in the spending departments; the War Office was now one of the best administered of all; improvements were being carried out at the Admiralty, and they were doing what they could with the Ministry of Munitions!

The Budget resolution was then passed by the House without a division.

LONG-RANGE GUN MARVELS.

Sir Robert Hadfield, the great steel maker, of Sheffield, addressing the Society of British Gas Industries, recently produced what he described as two of the most remarkable specimens of steel the members had ever seen. He said that both had been twenty miles up in the air—more than 105,000 feet, and that they were parts of a shell from a long-range gun fired into Paris.

The weight of the shell is believed to be about 350 lbs., added Sir Robert. "It has a muzzle energy of 49,000 foot-tons and a gun pressure of twenty-eight tons per square inch. At the muzzle the shell would perforate six feet of wrought iron, or about fifty-four inches of mild steel. When the shell leaves the gun it must have locked up in it as much energy as our present 15-inch shell."

LURE OF THE SALIENT.

WHAT YPRES MEANS TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

[BY CIVILIAN.]

The fate of Ypres and what remains to us of its salient still trembles in the balance. Voormezele, of Saturday's fighting, is only two miles from the southern outskirts of the town, and Kemmel looks down from behind on all the ground we held to the north. It was pleasant to rest one's eyes in that dreary flat by looking at the low, sharp blue ridge, like the Islip hills above Oxford, which runs from Kemmel to the Mont des Cats and its upstanding convent. That pleasure has turned bitter now; it has ceased to be possible to murmur, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," for part of those hills hold the German batteries.

The salient itself did not come into being by design. It represented our attempt to turn the German right in 1914, which failed, and the German attempt to turn our left, which also failed. The trenches outside Ypres have always stood where both sides have stopped fighting from sheer exhaustion.

THEIR HEADSTONE.
The history of the salient makes that scarred half-circle our own more than any other section of the long battle line in Europe. There, almost alone, we have been no temporary lodgers, but have held the tenacity of the premises against eviction ever since the racing armies marching parallel to each other on Calais turned inwards to the death-struggle of October, 1914.

Not even the area of the Somme, with its two titanic battles of 1916 and 1918, has become so familiar to the vast majority of British soldiers. Thither came the Expeditionary Force, still redolent of Aldershot and the Curragh, even after Mons, the Marne, and the Aisne, and there, alas, most of them stayed for a period beyond the reach of time. The headstone they erected in their own commemoration.

Then came the Special Reservists pouring into the empty Regular cadres, the Territorials, and the Canadians, to show the Germans in the swaying and poisoned pandemonium of April, 1915, that, even without the spit and polish, they were as good lads as those who had gone before.

Next came the New Armies, and in 1917 gave Ypres its lungs again, and put back the landmarks of their trenches to where the "old contingents" had seen the massed German divisions swarming up from Menin three years before.

A FLANDERS TRADITION.
All through these years division after division has taken its turn of duty in the salient, not without those curses traditional to our army in Flanders. At night they saw the circle of fitful white flares rise and fall in a curve that seemed to run right round behind them, so that even as they trudged back to billets the Very lights and the mutter of the guns seemed to march with them on their way. In the daylight of summer they looked out on the flat, rolling land, with its miniature elevations and tiny valleys covered with the thin brown soil, pale cultivation, and scattered white-striped copse. In the winter they wallowed voluminously in the filthy mud, deep-settled for ever on the great clay belt which lies five feet down under the sand. They soaked and froze in the very abomination of desolation.

At all times they cursed the salient in language as intense as their feelings, and with a variety conditioned by place of origin, natural talent, or acquired education. For all round the rifle fire never ceased, and somewhere always debris and heavy palls of smoke spouted up as though a whale were breathing out dirt, and the list of casualties grew. A battalion would go in for ten days and come out with eighty or ninety casualties without a single scrap to show for them. It was the great German guns firing straight down the lines of trenches which did the real mischief, though the battle of Messines improved matters.

WHY HE CAME HOME.
Such was the salient, and yet that goodly procession of ghosts and still living men damned it almost with affection, like the old-time resident telling you what he thinks of the South-Eastern with a sort of inverted pride. It was a rotten place, but it was their own.

General Smith-Dorrien wanted to abandon it, and came home because he could not have his way. In the first light of dawn, at the grisly hour of "stand-to," men turned inwards and saw the faint gleam of the white ghost of a city. There was the serrated edge of the wreckage, the two pinnacles then still standing, ineffable, serene, remote, as though in the ruin of a world the soul of man still would not deign to bow to the hammer blows of force or fate as they fell with a distant and muffled thud in the cobbled market square. We waved the fragments of Ypres, the last city of Belgium, like the rags of a tattered flag in the face of the German fire.

We still think of what scarce pleasures there were in that area—the pleasant huts in the bright woods of early summer, of Vlametinghe, where long ago men, once bathed, and of dear old "Pop," the very centre of civilisation, in whose broad market place and narrow streets were to be bought the wares of the world. "May I die," as the poet says, "if ever I forget these things."

"SAVING OUR SKINS"

Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, addressing a crowded meeting of agriculturists and landowners at Shrewsbury, said if they wanted an appeal to their selfishness let them grow more food at home and save their own skins, for they might rely on it that if we were forced from lack of food to accept a German peace they would be skinned alive, and every pound of profit they wrung from the soil by the sweat of their brow would go to pay the taxes under the indemnity that Germany would enforce.

NEW MAN-POWER CONCESSIONS.

TRIBUNAL RIGHTS FOR OLDER MEN.

Important concessions in regard to the operations of local tribunals and the right of application to them were made when Clause 4 of the Man-Power Bill was before the House of Commons. Ministers of religion are to be exempted from service.

Criticism of the clause in general was directed towards the unlimited powers which, apparently, it conferred on the Director of National Service.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, denied that the tribunal system as a whole was to be scrapped.

"Men will have the same right under the present Bill as under previous Acts of appeal to a tribunal on the ground of personal, domestic, or financial hardship," he declared. "I am bound to say, however, that, looking to the terrible gravity of the military situation, such applications must be construed more harshly than heretofore against applicants."

"We have done our best to preserve our man businesses, and we are still considering measures by which these can be protected, but unless we obtain more men in the next few months there may be only one business left in the country—the rag and bone business. The tribunals must be instructed to take a harder and harsher view of the cases to come before them."

APPEALS.
It is not intended to allow the right of appeal from the local tribunal to the appeal tribunal without the leave of the local tribunal. Applications in respect of any man may be made by himself or his employer, but not by both of them independently. Where special tribunals exist, as for munitions and collieries, application may not be made to these tribunals and to the local tribunal as well.

Under the Bill it was proposed that a regulation might be made by Order in Council determining the grounds on which application for exemption might be made. Mr. Hayes Fisher agreed to meet strong objections that had been raised by deleting these words.

Later Sir George Cave, the Minister in charge of the Bill, in response to further appeals, agreed to remove another grievance by granting to applicants equally with the Minister of National Service, the right to appeal from adverse decisions to the appeal tribunal within a limited time.

Mr. Tim Healy opened the Irish interlude by asking how the tribunals were to be set up in Ireland.

"There is an impression in Ireland," he said, "that this Bill is going to be used against the Catholics in the Cromwellian spirit, and that you will start another religious war there."

Then Sir Edward Carson unexpectedly intervened. Like Mr. Healy, he wished to know whether the machinery by which the Bill is to be applied to Ireland was to be military or local.

"Let the Government speak plainly," he said. "Do not let them say that they cannot trust the Irish people so far as to tell them what the machinery will be. I find great difficulty in understanding where we are in Ireland," continued Sir Edward, amid repeated cheers. "I begin to have grave doubts whether the Government really mean to put the Bill into force. (Loud Nationalist cheers.) The other night I heard in this House that it was not to be put into force until Home Rule was passed. 'No, no!' and 'Yes!'—and I heard that some statement denied shortly afterwards on the same night."

"I find it difficult to understand how this proposition could be brought forward at all. Whatever view you take of it, it is a very serious view. Nobody can deny that, after what has been said here by representatives from Ireland, and after reading as much as we are allowed to know of what is going on in Ireland, to know of what is going on in Ireland, to believe me," he declared, swinging towards the Treasury bench as the Nationalists cheered again, "your method of doing this is likely to create a position of grave anxiety in Ireland. I will tell you why. You are playing with hon. gentlemen opposite [the Nationalists], and you are playing with us [the Ulster members]. You are telling them 'We will give you Home Rule in return for conscription'; you are telling us that you will give us conscription in return for Home Rule. What does that mean?—that if we will only accept conscription you will reward us with Home Rule, to resist which we took up arms." (Loud Nationalist and Labour cheers.)

"All I can say is that no one realises more than I do that you have made a fatal mistake in the manner in which you have brought this before the House, and that is the feeling in Ireland, north and south, though for different reasons. You will make it ten times worse if you keep us further in the dark and do not let us know what you are going to do in Ireland for the purpose of carrying out this scheme. Tell us the whole truth. I have always been suspicious when you have an Order in Council; why not set it all in the Bill? Until we hear that you are going to apply this to Ireland at all."

Mr. Devlin rose immediately in an animated House to congratulate his chief antagonist on his "most remarkable, courageous, and straightforward speech."

"He is an Irishman," declared Mr. Devlin. "He has been a long time finding it out, but he has found out now that you can trust nobody on those benches."

"I am a man," declared Mr. J. H. Thomas, deplaining against the unfairness of allowing only the Minister of National Service to appeal from the tribunals, and this brought the Home Secretary's concession.

Sir George Cave assured Sir Edward Carson that the Bill would be enforced in Ireland, and stated that the Irish tribunals would be appointed in exactly the same way as the English.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GERMAN "COMB-OUT"

EVERY AVAILABLE MAN.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AT THE HAGUE.]

April 7th.
Germany is "combing out" every available man, even from ammunition factories, and drafting them into the combatant ranks. Some of the works are either closed or are employing only a few girls, and raw material has ceased to arrive at certain works in the usual quantities.

I am informed that the well-known Carlswerke at Cologne and Mülheim, for instance, were practically closed during the week, all the Germans being taken out for various services, some destined for the front. The usual supply of raw material was formerly about 15 trucks daily; it was reduced at the end of last week to four trucks, and at the beginning of this week it ceased altogether. At certain dyeworks in another Rhenish district only a few girls were left, all the Germans, even wounded men, having been transferred to other services. At Cologne the brickworks and cableworks which have also been employed in munition work are equally reduced to a few girls, or closed altogether.

Further, since the end of the week the passenger train service has been greatly reduced. Military trains running west succeed each other at frequent intervals, and a large number of wounded are now being brought into Germany, the worst cases, however, being still reserved for places in Belgium, the men going west are not in good spirits, and take the opportunity of venting their ill-humour on civilians.

A neutral who reached Holland on Friday night had a conversation with a German who had just returned from the Western front. This German put the German losses at, roughly, 250,000, and added: "Nobody any longer believes that we shall reach Paris. We were simply mowed down by machine-guns. At one place the French made a rampart of the dead bodies of our comrades reaching man-high." My informant asked if the Germans did not consider they had won a fine victory. "Do you call that a victory?" replied the German.

It is also very noticeable that the women are getting out of hand, as the tale of losses increases and as trainloads of wounded return. The result of all these trainloads of wounded men is the circulation of wild rumours of the breaking of the front, the breaking of dykes and the flooding out of a large body of German troops; or again the breaking of the flank of the German position opposite Amiens and the collapse of the Crown Prince Rupprecht's Army. Wild stories by about Cologne of the loss of 40,000 prisoners in one day. These rumours, or some of them, are also exposed by the German Press on the other side of the military authorities, but they show the state of mind produced by the discrepancy between the official and other inspired reports of the situation and the facts as they appear from the transport of wounded.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

POLICE SCHOOL, JUNE, 1918.

Reference Orders of June 12th and 13th, members who "Passed with Credit" any of the Police School Examinations in 1917 are exempt from attending the forthcoming Examination. Attention of members of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7 Platoons is drawn to previous Orders.

Monday, June 24th.—No. 8 Platoon.
Tuesday, June 25th.—No. 4 Platoon.
Wednesday, June 26th.—No. 5 Platoon.
Thursday, June 27th.—No. 6 Platoon.

By Order,
T. F. Housen,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

June 17th, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 V.A.D.
Commandant Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
Members are reminded of the Meeting (Competition) to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday, the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Triangular bandages and splints will be required.

(Sd.) M. RAUPHS,
Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

Mr. Asquith, in a brief speech, said it was evident that the Government would be well advised to proceed with great caution regarding Ireland. "The more closely you approach the actual administrative problems," he said, "the more the difficulties will be realised. I regret its introduction, not because I do not think that Irishmen should be subject to the same law as Englishmen, but because of the special conditions affecting the people of that country."

The debate turned to the question of ministers of religion, and in response to various speeches of protest it was agreed by the Home Secretary to omit the proposal which would have made them liable to service.

Sir A. Geddes said that of the men from thirty-nine to forty-three 80 per cent. are still in civil life, after two years of recruiting, because they hold exemptions of too low a physical standard. In the first year less than 10 per cent. were recruited. Consequently it is estimated that the recruiting of the older men will be only 7 per cent. in the first year.

WAR VETERANS.

On Clause 6 Sir A. Geddes said that it is intended to exempt men who served in the field in previous wars. The case of escaped prisoners of war will be considered, but men who have served thirteen years with the colours and passed the age of forty-one are too valuable to be exempted.

THE CONSCRIPTION CONTROVERSY.

MR. JENKIN MAKES THE AMENDMENT HONORABLE.

A copy of the following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication at the request of the parties concerned:—

TO F. C. JENKIN, ESQ., C.B.E.

As those who advocated the formation of a Tribunal with compulsory powers, we should like to reply to some of the insinuations against us which you have been taking such pains to publish in the Colony. You say you repudiate all idea of casting aspersions and insults upon us, but we think any fair-minded person will admit that your questions implied, whether intentionally or otherwise, that we had made these proposals with the certain knowledge that we should not be called upon to go. As this is too serious an insinuation for us to allow to pass unchallenged, we are reluctantly compelled to seek the publicity of the Press in order to remove any "misunderstanding" by explaining the motives of our action.

H.E. the Governor, in the Council last August, stated that, in the opinion of those best able to judge, there were still about 61 men of military age in the Colony, who, for reasons best known to themselves, had not seen fit to present themselves before the Military Service Commission. He considered the estimate rather high, and put down the figure at between 20 and 40. (It will be remembered that quite a large number of men left the Colony whilst conscription was under consideration.)

The fact that this statement had never been publicly corrected or withdrawn, together with the very serious statements on the subject of man-power by Ministers at home at the time of the beginning of the present German offensive, led us to the conclusion that, as conditions had changed, the time had arrived when the case of every man of military age in the Colony should be submitted to a Tribunal with powers of compulsion. We further suggested that this Tribunal should have power to transfer men from unessential to essential work in order to release people such as ourselves, whom the Government have several times refused permission to go home and fight on the grounds that they considered our work essential. As regards the question of married men being compelled to leave, we had already, before the publication of your questions, offered to go in the place of any married man whom the Tribunal might determine to be engaged upon unessential work, provided he would suitably fill our place. We should not "sit tight" and see married men sent away.

Quite apart from the fact that under changed conditions none of us can say for certain whether we shall be considered essential or not, you must see that your insinuations, which practically amount to an accusation of cowardice made in a polite form, are untruthful and unjust in the extreme, and we must request you, as a gentleman, to deny them or withdraw them.

We have now a proposition to make to you. Will you, for the time being, give up your practice—(it can hardly be considered essential work in these times, and many people have had to do the same at home)—and come and offer your services to the Bank, thereby releasing one of us for active service at home? It will not be necessary to excuse yourself on account of your position as Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), as your time would be your own, with certain exceptions, save between about 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

As regards the much-maligned commercial community of the Colony, we think you will find that their efforts in men and money, when considered in proportion, compare favourably with those of any profession in the Colony—even your own.

J. H. RAMSAY,
H. R. NORTHEY,
P. S. CASSIDY,
J. A. RIDGWAY,
R. T. BARTON.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1918.

MR. JENKIN'S REPLY.

Monday, 17th June, 1918.

DEAR —, I have been to Canton this week-end and have therefore only just read your letter of the 15th.

When you inform me of the light in which you read that string of questions addressed to the "men," I ask you to believe that accusations of cowardice against individuals were never intended. I still think I have not made them.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE MILLION DOLLARS OPIUM CASE.

DEPENDANTS AWARDED THE FULL COSTS OF THE ACTION.

The following is the judgment delivered on Friday on the issue of costs in the case E. V. Carpmael v. the Po Yuen, Ma Chee Lung and Lee Hyeon:—

The defendants having had judgment entered for them in this action, the question of costs has been separately argued.

The successful parties have had to resist a claim based upon allegations of fraud and fraudulent conspiracy, and are therefore entitled to their costs, unless it is just that they should be deprived of them for misconduct.

On the facts, as I find them, it would be reasonable to take away the costs of a defendant who has been fighting an unfounded charge of fraud, in order to benefit the individual who, for his own purposes, has caused that charge to be brought with a full knowledge of its falsity.

My decision on the question of fraud means not only that defendants have succeeded against Ku on the real issue before me, but it implies also a finding in their favour on an overwhelming majority of subordinate questions which were bitterly contested.

Defendants to have full costs of action.

FETTES COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL.

An appeal is being made by the Committee for subscriptions to the fund in connection with this scheme, which was inaugurated at a meeting of Old Fettesians and others held at Fettes on 21st July, 1917, and influentially supported at a meeting held in London on 21st January last, presided over by Major-General Sir Robert D. Whigham, K.C.B., D.S.O., the objects of the scheme are to erect a monument at Fettes to commemorate those members of the school who have fallen in the Great War and to found Bursaries for the benefit of their sons and other relatives, although the actual details, which are to be submitted to a general meeting of subscribers to be held in Edinburgh this summer, must depend necessarily upon the amount subscribed. The Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers are, Ian MacIntyre and Alfred A. Lawrie, 9, Hill Street, Edinburgh, who will be glad to give any further information.

THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION.

Persistent Cross-examiner: "Will you sit tight?"

"Essential" Man: "No, thanks; I prefer to sit sober."

X.Y.Z.

The position as I viewed it was, shortly, this:—

(a) The policy of the Imperial Government (even in face of local pressure) seemed to be to keep all hands here.

(b) The local Commercial community seemed to say definitely that the Imperial Government was wise, and that no commercial men could or should go.

(c) The local Commercial community seemed to want to justify (where no call for justifying it existed) keeping their men, and by a step which must clear out a lot of non-commercial men.

(d) The Commercial community should have insisted on this aspect of the case being properly and fully put before the Secretary of State.

I think, —, that I shall not recede from my views as to this position.

But I fully, sincerely, and as openly as you like, express the deepest regret if the questions which I addressed (as I now know) to you have had the effect of casting the worst form of slur upon you.

I have not cloaked my views in any way by writing "from cover." If I had intended to dishonour you, do you not think I should have chosen the all too common method of hiding my identity?

As to throwing up my practice, I have many times (and long before the present period) offered my services to the Government to fill any place vacated by reasons of War. I feel that I could better fill some administrative post, however small, I am, nevertheless, in the hands of the Tribunal as much as you are.

I personally think you should publish your letter. As to this letter, I hope you will make any use of it you wish. They might go in together.—Yours sincerely,

F. C. JENKIN.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF SUGAR.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar from the China Sugar Refinery.

An Indian watchman said he saw defendant leaving the Refinery with the sugar in his possession, and arrested him. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 4,949 lottery tickets.

Defendant was arrested while leaving the Canton wharf. He was searched and the tickets were found concealed round his waist.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

THEFT OF CLOTHING BY A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing three articles of clothing from No. 6 Robinson Road.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

The same man was next charged with returning from banishment. He had several previous convictions against him and had been banished for life.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Thursday with the intention of sending it up to the June Criminal Sessions.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of ammunition.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant, who was a passenger on the s.s. *Amakusa Maru*, was searched under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance and the ammunition was found in his kit-bag.

Defendant said he was taking the ammunition to his town to be used in self-defence. He did not know that the possession of ammunition was contrary to the regulations.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said that, as the case was not a very serious one, he would only fine defendant \$12. He also ordered the confiscation of the ammunition.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing a bicycle belonging to Mr. Choy, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Inspector Gordon stated that two men went to a bicycle shop in Kowloon and offered a bicycle for sale. As the master of the shop was away at the time the *foki* asked them to call later. Being suspicious, the *foki* telephoned to the Water Police, who ordered him to enter into negotiations when the men came again. The detectives concealed themselves in the shop, and when the defendants arrived on the scene, the *foki* offered to buy the bicycle for \$15. The men agreed, and while the money was being paid, the detectives arrested the men. On making enquiries the police were able to trace the owner.

One of the defendants said he had borrowed the bicycle to have a "joy ride." It was not their intention to sell it.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

SNATCHING CASES.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a woman in Queen's Road.

It was stated that defendant was seen committing the act and making his escape. He was followed and, after a long chase, was arrested.

Defendant said he was out of work and was starving.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

A small boy was charged with snatching an umbrella from another small boy in Queen's Road.

It was stated that defendant snatched the umbrella and made his escape. Later, he sold the umbrella to an umbrella-mender.

The same afternoon he was recognised by the boy from whom he stole the umbrella and was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood, after the boy had been medically examined, ordered him to receive three strokes with the birch.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE GREATEST BUDGET IN BRITISH HISTORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 2nd.

Mr. Bonar Law's second War Budget has met with a favourable reception. Although, of course, there will be discussion upon several proposals before Parliament finally approves. The Chancellor had a very difficult task to make provision between now and the end of the ensuing financial year for an estimated expenditure of 2,972 millions. His method of solving the problem is to increase the revenue by approximately 68 millions, thereby raising its total to 487 millions, and leaving 2,130 millions to be raised by loans. An additional sum of 23 millions is expected from income-tax and super-tax, 23 millions from Customs, nearly 18 millions from Excise, and the remainder from stamps and the postal service. I hear that there is likely to be strong dissent to the policy of raising the stamp duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes. This is not a new proposal by any means, and the well-known arguments against it still hold good.

A FEELING OF RELIEF.

Most of us had made up our minds beforehand to expect increased taxation; and there is a feeling of relief that the load is not heavier than it is. The man with a small income remains untouched, but the more or less happy possessor of wealth is taxed up to nearly half of what he receives. Thus the recipient of £20,000 a year will pay over £9,000 in taxation. The brewers and distillers are apt to bemoan their hard fate, but that is a habit they indulged in for many years before the war. They have been doing uncommonly well of late, and can afford to pay. At the same time the prices are fixed as between the "Trade" and the public, which is a measure of common justice, seeing the way the latter have been victimised for over a year past.

PENNY POSTAGE ABOLISHED—PERHAPS!

The proposed abolition of penny postage, the minimum rate to be 1½d., for letters of 10z. weight, post cards at a penny, and the doubling of the duty of a penny on cheques seem likely to cause more trouble than anything else in the Budget. As regards letters, business men are irritated when they have to pay surcharges for insufficient postage, as always happens when the rate is altered. It happened last year after the weight of a letter that might be posted for a penny was reduced, because people forget the alteration in the scale. Again, two-pence on cheques is most unpopular, the argument being that if this is persisted in it will induce the public to use the currency for payment of small amounts now paid by cheque as a matter of course, and that would not be desirable. Altogether it will not be surprising if these features of the Budget are dropped.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

Mr. Bonar Law's Budget speech occupied two hours. It shows what manner of man the Chancellor is when I say that his memoranda were two small half-sheets of note-paper to which he only found it necessary to refer occasionally by way of a passing glance. Yet he dealt with the greatest budget in British history—discussing thousands of millions and explaining the most complex financial problems present and future—with perfect clearness and precision. He never paused, nor did he repeat himself from first to last. The House listened with intense interest and in silence; no questions were asked because none were needed, for in the Chancellor's statement there was no obscurity. It was a remarkable personal triumph. It reminds me of Lord Macaulay's saying that if the Twelve Books of "Paradise Lost" were by any means utterly to disappear he could undertake to reproduce Milton's great epic literally word for word. No doubt Mr. Bonar Law could easily memorise Whitaker's Almanack and deliver it without effort in a speech.

SATISFACTORY.

Not the least interesting part of the Budget statement was that which related to Germany's financial position. Unlike the Prime Minister, who is always optimistic, Mr. Bonar Law rarely indulges in sanguine forecasts; and therefore when he says that our position is really better than it appears from the figures there need be no hesitation in taking his word for it. The Germans, on the other hand, are in desperate straits financially; indeed, this is one of the chief reasons why they are compelled to try to force a decision in the West. It is also the reason why they now talk again about demanding heavy indemnities. With this hope the financial pundits are kept quiet for the time being. They know very well that without indemnities their country will be bankrupt after the war. But that is a prospect that we can contemplate with cheerful complacency.—H.K.

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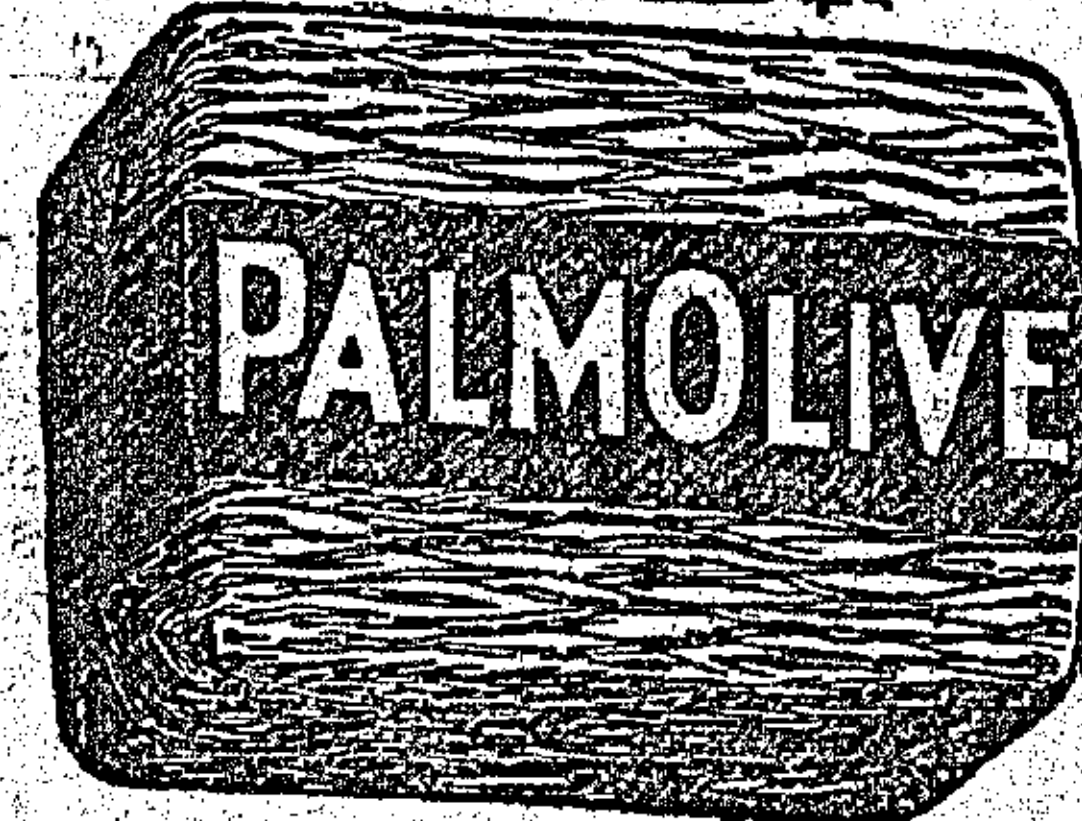
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CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

NO invoices will be consular at this Consulate-General for shipments to the United States of Hides, Leather, and Skins after June 18th, when covered by through bill of lading dated June 18th, or before that date unless the Import License Number presented is higher than 96000.

A. E. CARLETON,
American Consul, in charge.
American Consulate-General,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1918. [2147]

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Goods not cleared by the 22nd June, at 6 P.M., will be subject to sale.

All broken, stained and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., H.B.M. Government Agents, Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2149]

LOST.

IN the Happy Valley District, Small WHITE DOG, with bushy tail, black and tan face and black spot on back. Answers to the name of "Billy." Reward if returned to
POST OFFICE. [2143]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—

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MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

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G. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinaman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

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4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 58, THE PEAK.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH JUNE, 1918.

OUR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

No one is able to tell us how long the war will continue, but it has already lasted long enough to make us realise that thousands of men have been maimed by it for life. Instinctively our sympathy goes out to the soldiers who rejoin the civilian ranks as cripples. We are grateful to know that scientists have been paying great attention to the problem of improving the prospects of those who will always carry with them in the shape of some body affliction a reminder of the proud days when they fought for the freedom of the world. There have been some remarkable inventions of mechanical appliances which must prove of immense benefit to cripples. Although the inspiration for such inventions has come from the sight of wounded soldiers, all cripples will benefit by the improvements; and it is not generally realised what a large number of men, even in peace-time, are deprived of the use of their limbs by accidents, generally in large manufacturing works or other branches of industry such as mining or building operations. An American writer who has recently investigated the subject in Canada has been surprised at the comparatively small percentage of the total crippled in that country who received their injuries in the front, though Canada "has furnished such a remarkable quota of fighting men in comparison with the total number of her population."

The new method of dealing with the problem of the crippled soldier is, after all, only applied common-sense. There are two distinct departments into which the subject may be divided. The first is to discover the best method for the patient to do work, and might almost be called the mechanical aspect of the matter. The second consists of testing the individual and placing him at the work for which he appears to be most suitable. All

cripples require a training which will not only make them productive members of society, but will also prove mentally satisfying. Either the crippled soldier must be so trained that he can compete successfully with non-crippled workers in occupations which are open to everyone, or, alternatively, certain work must be set aside exclusively for him. There is, moreover, the human aspect of the subject, and it is gratifying to observe that in this war much more attention is being paid to that than was the case in the previous struggles in which our soldiers took part. There is a general feeling that it is not enough to provide work; we must also provide social opportunities so that the cripple can fit into the ordinary social life of the community and feel content.

A great deal of attention has been given to this problem in Great Britain, and, although the United States is a comparatively new participant in the war, the matter has been very fully investigated in that country. We have seen, in a recent cable, what a vast sum of money has been collected in the U.S.A. for the Red Cross, and we know that in experiment and research money is most important. The Red Cross Institute of New York City has sent abroad one of its most able doctors to investigate personally what the Allies are doing for their cripples. Some of the most famous medical and surgical men in America have been consulted, and the psychologists have appointed committees to investigate all branches of the mental problems. A plea has been published in America recently for a Government bureau which would collect and conserve data on the subject. It is suggested that there should be a museum, also, in which would be exhibited models of artificial limbs and appliances for cripples. It is said that often in the past the cripple has been tempted to purchase the first artificial limb seen, and that the purchases usually average three or four before he obtains the one most suited to his needs. Such a museum would contain not only artificial limbs but the many devices which assist in eliminating fatigue. One of the most important results of the war to industry, it may be remarked, has been the study devoted to this subject of human fatigue, for it has been clearly demonstrated, in Government reports, that even the most healthy workers can increase their output if they work under conditions favourable to the conservation of their energy.

The crippled soldier is naturally the object of great interest and patriotic sympathy, and an honoured member of our social life. He is practically certain of assistance, but it is important that that assistance should be of the right kind. It is mistaken kindness if he is not taught work during his convalescence and as soon as he returns home. It is generally supposed that a man who has lost a limb becomes more active both in body and in mind, and some close observers have declared their belief that the supposition is a fact. If so, it is another example of how Nature compensates. But if misguided friends persuade a man to remain idle for a long time the possibility of employing the maimed body and the mind decreases and may finally disappear. Many new devices have been produced to enable the cripple to work, and it is noticeable that practically all the wounded soldiers quickly express a desire to utilise their energies. It is astonishing with what patience, fortitude and hope they accept their misfortunes, and how pitifully eager they are to co-operate with those who seek to make them more efficient members of society. It is impossible to describe the new mechanical devices, but, as an example of what has been accomplished, it may be mentioned that devices have been produced enabling a one-eyed, legless, one-armed and one-fingered typist to write many more short letters in a given time than can be written by the unmaimed champion typist of the world.

It is not only the artificial limbs that are so ingenious, but also the "supplementary limbs." These include yokes, special belts and grasping devices which are operated by the pressure of the body against the work bench. A badly mutilated man is not a cripple while at work, the performance of which is not affected by the mutilation. Most of us, non-crippled as well as crippled, have not had the best type of education, and in some respects the crippled soldier is fortunate in that he is now re-educated as soon as he is able to benefit by the lessons. We all feel that we cannot do too much to show our gratitude for our soldiers' magnificent services in the field and that our sympathy can best be proved in some practical form.

Lieut. J. G. Fielder, R.G.A., formerly a Sergt.-Major in the R.G.A. in this Colony, has been promoted acting Capt. and Adjutant.

Major John Coe, R.G.A., who left Lyemau after the outbreak of war for home, has been awarded the silver medal for military valour by the King of Italy.

2nd Lieut. J. B. Sherrington, R.G.A., who left Hongkong as a Corporal after the outbreak of war, has been awarded the Military Medal. He was recently promoted acting Captain and Adjutant.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 3 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 4 (4 deaths); puerperal fever, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

In spite of the rain there was a large attendance at the organ recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., at the Cathedral last evening. The music was thoroughly enjoyed, and, as a result of the collection, a substantial amount was realised for the Organ Fund.

H.M. the King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Crown of Italy (Cavaliere) on Captain (acting Major) Duncan Alastair Campbell, R.G.A. This officer has also been awarded the bronze medal for military valour. Major Campbell was a subaltern in the 88th Company, R.G.A., in this station a few years ago.

The following cases of communicable diseases have been notified during the week ended June 15th:—Bubonic plague, 24 cases, 20 deaths; diphtheria two cases, two deaths; enteric fever, 12 cases, 11 deaths; puerperal fever, one case, one death; cerebro-spinal fever, 21 cases, 19 deaths. In all cases the deaths occurred among members of the Chinese community.

Over five inches of rain fell during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The total rainfall since January 1st has been 34.87 inches as compared with 31.99 inches during the corresponding period last year. On June 1st the total rainfall for the year was 12.22 inches. We have had approximately 22 inches of rain this month, therefore, and are now well above the average.

The Panama Consulate has received a cablegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announcing the death of H.E. Ramon M. Valdes, President of the Republic of Panama. H.E. Ciro L. Uriols, Vice-President of the Republic, has assumed charge of the executive power. Senor Valdes was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Holland and U.S.A., and was a Delegate to the Opium Conference of The Hague. As President of the Republic he signed the declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary voted unanimously by the Panama Assembly.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER

NO DAMAGE DONE.

At about 11 p.m. on Saturday a fire was discovered to have broken out in the store-room of a steamer lying at No. 8 buoy. The No. fireboat, which was notified of the occurrence, immediately arrived on the scene and set to work, extinguishing the outbreak within an hour. Apparently no damage was done to the vessel, but it is not known what the damage to cargo amounted to. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. It is thought to be due to an accident, or to carelessness on the part of one of the workmen, several of whom were attending to repairs to the vessel. The ship is chartered by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ROBBERS' BIG HAUL AT NORTH POINT.

EUROPEAN LADY LOSES JEWELLERY WORTH \$2,300 WHILE BATHING.

The Police have received a report of a robbery, which was committed, on Saturday afternoon, at North Point bathing beach.

It appears that a European lady left her clothes, containing \$2,300 worth of jewellery, in one of the matchboxes, while she went out for a swim, and on her return found that the jewellery had been stolen.

One man has been arrested on suspicion, but no trace of the jewellery has been found.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE MARINES LANDED AT SWATOW.

LONDON, June 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokyo, telegraphing on June 12th, states:—Owing to the disturbed condition in Swatow, Japanese marines were landed on Sunday evening.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS' SCHEME.

LONDON, June 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokyo states that Dr. Tsaur, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, who has been appointed Director of the Bureau for the deportation of 7,000 German men and women from China to Australia, has left for Peking en route for Australia.

It is understood that Dr. Tsaur will regularly visit the prisoners' camps in Australia. The cost of deportation will be borne by the Allied Governments.

ENEMY SUBJECTS ON SHAMEEN.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate urged Mr. Balfour to order the expulsion of enemy subjects from the British Concession on Shameen. He drew attention to articles in the Hongkong Press, which, he said, showed intense feeling on the subject.

Mr. Balfour asked for notice of the question.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, June 17th.

DR. SUN'S MOVEMENTS.
We are informed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was reported to have gone to Japan, has suddenly decided to go to Shanghai. It is stated that he has wired to his friends in Shanghai stating that he will go there to consult them on various matters. Another message states that Dr. Sun left Swatow on the 7th inst. and arrived at Tokyo on the 15th.

GENERAL LUK.
An official message states that General Luk Wing-ting, after accepting the appointment as one of the Controllers to the Confederation Government, decided to proceed to Wuchow in order to communicate with the M.P.s and other leaders. Luk has left his native village in Mo-Ming, and is proceeding to Wuchow.

HOUSE RENT-TAX.
It is said that the Civil Governor has not yet approved the two months' house rent-taxes. The regulations do not mention the duration of the tax and the Governor has requested that a time-limit of 3 months be inserted in order that the people may be spared the payment of such a tax in future.

SWATOW REPORTS.
It is reported that Canton forces have occupied the Lung Ngam and Cheong-Ping districts in Fukien after severe fighting. Two Fukien leaders were killed and large booty was captured.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

4TH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

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Previous lists \$2,606.50

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THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF COMPIEGNE

ENEMY FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

GREAT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED.
ITALIANS CAPTURE THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

GERMANS SLAUGHTER BOLSHEVISTS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE OPERATION NORTH OF BETHUNE.

London, June 16th.
9.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, describing the successful operation north of Bethune on the night of June 14th, mentioned in the *communiqués*, says the attack, which was pushed to a depth of 500 yards, materially increased the security of our line.

It was extremely carefully rehearsed, being preceded by a brief bombardment. On the left the enemy determinedly resisted. The Gordons and Suffolks, to whom the flank was entrusted, found their work cut out for them in the darkness. Some of the enemy's machine-gun "nests," which were overlooked, caused trouble before they were located and wiped out.

Fighting proceeded throughout the night, and a German gunner declared their whereabouts by opening fire, when a cautious encircling of the new "nests" had to be begun. This clearing the ground in the dark initiated a new phase of open warfare.

The prisoners taken belonged to the 18th Reserve Division, which took part in the first Battle of the Somme, and in the recent Lys fighting it suffered very heavy casualties. It was one of the first to enter Belgium, and its records are stained with the crimes at Termonde and Louvain.

ENEMY MAKE NO PROGRESS ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, June 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the British Army in Italy, telegraphing last evening, states:—The first day of the Austrian offensive cannot be said, from any point of view, to have been altogether a success.

On the British front, at any rate, he did not make much progress. It is true that in attacking along the railway from Asiago to Casana he succeeded temporarily in creating a small salient in our line, and even took a battery of guns, which have since been recaptured. This short-lived success was only attained in an attack by a whole division in the depth of the depression where they were invisible until the last moment. The net result of the day, as far as the British front is concerned, is that we hold our old line practically and entirely and have captured 200 prisoners, while the French captured 180 prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY'S FORWARD POSITIONS CAPTURED.

London, June 16th.
1.50 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured 196 prisoners in a successful operation carried out on the night of July 14th northward of Bethune.

As a result of this attack we claimed possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all our objectives.

In the fighting reported on the morning of June 15th eastward of Nieppe Forest, the enemy, by a local attack, carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts westward of Vieux Berquin.

There is active hostile artillery firing eastward of Arras, also northward of Bethune.

We drove down two enemy aeroplanes on June 14th. The British lost two machines.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, June 16th.

12.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We entered a post south-westward of Merlis, and brought back 11 prisoners. We also captured 17 prisoners in other raids south of the Somme and in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne.

There was considerable activity by hostile artillery at night northward of Bethune, and between Loos and the Ypres-Comines Canal. It was especially active on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Dickebusch Lake.

ENEMY RELINQUISH GROUND.

The French in an attack yesterday on enemy positions at Ridge Wood captured one officer and 40 men, but later had to relinquish the captured ground.

Hostile artillery were again very active in the Scarpe Valley, Fampoux being heavily shelled with gas-shells and high-explosive shells.

Flying to-day was restricted by adverse weather.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTEMPT FAILS.

Paris, June 16th.

A *communiqué* states:—Local actions north-east of Bois-de-Senlis, south of Dammard and in the region of Vinly enabled us to capture 70 prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy attempt to cross the Matz at its junction with the Oise failed under our fire.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY MAY STRIKE AT PARIS, AMIENS AND CALAIS.

London, June 11th.
8.55 a.m.

With the enemy fought to a standstill something like a stable line is being re-established in the Compiègne battle on the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry.

"The outlook is now regarded in Paris with more confidence, but anxiety is expressed in London, where it is recognised that great peril is still ahead, as the Germans have not shown their hand. Their effort has undoubtedly fallen short of their complete objectives and has entailed very heavy losses, but their advance has appreciably increased the threat of an offensive greater than in March last almost at any moment.

The numbers at the disposal of Prince Rupprecht, for instance, are practically identical with those of a fortnight ago, despite his sending Bavarians to assist the Crown Prince, for his tired divisions have had time to recover and recruit. There are three goals at which the enemy may strike, namely, Paris, Amiens, and Calais, and the Allies have little chance of ascertaining the enemy's intention before the blow falls.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, June 16th.

1.55 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Our prisoners southward of the Aisne are now 48 officers and 2,000 men.

AMERICAN REPORT.

London, June 15th.

An American official report states:—There was heavy reciprocal shelling, including gas, north-westward of Chateau Thierry.

Our aviators shot down two hostile machines.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

Paris, June 16th.

A *communiqué* states:—There was no infantry action to-day.

The artillery duel was fairly lively at Hangard Wood, south of the Aisne and in the region between Villers-Cotterêts and Chateau Thierry.

To the material captured from the enemy on June 11th the following must be added:—Nine guns, including seven heavy guns; and 40 machine-guns.

On June 13th our aeroplanes shot down five German aeroplanes and two balloons. Seven enemy aeroplanes were put out of action. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy zones, causing great damage.

FRENCH CAPTURE POSITIONS.

Paris, June 16th.

A *communiqué* states:—South of the Aisne in local operations we drove the enemy from Coevres and Valfrey, which we captured.

We gained ground east of Mont Gobert, taking 120 prisoners and machine-guns.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE OPENED.

Rome, June 16th.

A great Austrian offensive opened at seven o'clock this morning on the front from Asiago to the sea.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Rome, June 16th.

Signor Orlando announced the Austrian offensive to the Chamber. He said a very violent bombardment opened at three o'clock and an infantry attack was launched at seven o'clock along the whole line, and that nearly the whole of the front is engaged, since the offensive extends with equal and extreme violence from Astico to the Brenta, thence to the Piave and along the Piave, everywhere involving the Astico Plateau, the Mount Grappa sector, and the sector against the plain.

Signor Orlando added, "The latest news that has reached me summarising the situation up to one o'clock, is that our troops have offered a magnificent resistance."

Signor Orlando continued:—"In view of the gravity of the battle, in which the enemy is engaged with his whole might, any boastfulness on my part would not accord with the moderation and dignity characteristic of our race. It may, however, be stated that the first effect which usually follows a crushing offensive, is wanting. (Cheers.) The message which I have just received concludes, 'A comparison of all the reports from the battlefield shows the attack presses wholly on the first zone of resistance alone, and that not even at a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped from the powerful bombardment and the enormous effectives launched in the attack, which our troops are resisting magnificently.' (Loud and prolonged cheers.)"

Signor Orlando said the Austrians had failed to achieve even a preliminary success customary with crushing offensives.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRE.

London, June 15th.

6.50 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—There is intensified artillery firing from the Lagarina Valley to the sea.

There is extremely violent artillery firing eastward of the Brenta and at the middle of the Piave.

AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS ATTACK BRITISH FRONT.

London, June 16th.

11.35 a.m.

A British Italian official report states:—After a heavy bombardment from the sea to the Adige, the enemy's infantry attacked all day.

Four Austrian divisions attacked the British front.

The attack on the right completely failed, with very heavy enemy losses.

The enemy on the left penetrated our front line on a front of 2,500 yards to a maximum depth of 1,000 yards, where he is firmly contained.

The enemy suffered very heavy losses. No flying has been possible for several days, excepting early on the morning of June 14th, when seven hostile machines were destroyed and two balloons were brought down in flames.

Our low fliers in the afternoon were continually engaged, machine-gunning and bombing the enemy bridges and transport on the lower Piave, doing great damage.

ITALIAN ARMY NOT SURPRISED.

London, June 16th.

2.25 p.m.

French experts estimate that 50 Austrian Divisions are participating in the offensive against Italy. They emphasise that the Italians were not surprised. The Italian Army was never in better condition, and its losses in artillery in the last offensive have been largely replaced. They also emphasise that the Austrian offensive has been compelled by Germany at a moment when the internal situation in Austria is growing more and more difficult.

FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

Paris, June 16th.

The Austrian attack on the French front in Italy on June 15th was shattered.

The French positions were maintained intact. The enemy suffered serious losses.

ENEMY TROOPS RUSHED UP DURING THE NIGHT.

London, June 16th.

7.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent with the British Army in Italy, telegraphing on Saturday, states:—An attack on the British positions in the Asiago Plateau this morning was made by a division consisting of Austro-German and some Bosnian troops.

The enemy's objective, apparently, was to reach the line of hills about the plateau and Cima-de-Pointe, four kilometres behind the front.

The enemy reached our front lines, but made very small progress.

The attack on the right was completely repulsed, but succeeded at first in gaining a few hundred yards near the left and centre.

One line, following a shell-like depression, in which the town of Asiago lies, is an irregular outline of thickly-wooded places.

Flat as it looks from our positions, the country is full of hidden folds, and the ground lends itself to an attack by small isolated detachments. The morning was also unusually misty. The bulk of the enemy approached along the railway between Asiago and the little village of Casana, which follows the marked depression in the ground.

In accordance with the recent German methods the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Val Sugana by motors.

The preliminary bombardment was very heavy, but gas shells were sparingly used against us.

LATEST CABLES.

SUPREME COMMAND'S REPORT.

Rome, June 16th.

Signor Orlando informed the Senate and Chamber that the Supreme Command at eight o'clock yesterday evening had reported as follows:—The battle continues very violent. The enemy pressure remains equally strong at all points on the front of attack, namely, from Asiago Plateau to the sea. Our resistance, as always, is very strong and does not allow the enemy to pass our lines of greatest resistance, and the battle still proceeds on the first line with fluctuations. We made numerous counter-

attacks, some of which were successful in re-establishing the original situation.

ALLIED COUNTER BOMBARDMENT.

London, June 16th.

10.10 p.m.

An Italian *communiqué* states:—A great battle has been in progress since Saturday. The artillery preparation was exceptionally intense. The enemy's masses of infantry began their expected offensive against the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau at the end of the Brenta Valley and Mount Grappa.

They also attempted to force the Piave, and carried out heavy local actions on the remainder of the front.

Our own and the Allied barrage anticipated the enemy's preparation with a deadly counter-bombardment.

The infantry sustained the onslaught in advance of the defensive area. The enemy attacked most intensely on a 150 kilometres front, the initial rush occupying a few front line positions in the Monte-di-Valbella and Asolone areas, also at the head of the Mount Solarolo salient.

Some of the enemy crossed the Piave in the Nervese and Fagarenmuse areas.

ITALIANS CAPTURE THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

We energetically counter-attacked all along the front and succeeded in withstanding the powerful pressure and regained a good portion of the positions which we temporarily yielded, although isolated detachments with great valour continued to remain in some at all costs.

The violence of the struggle did not diminish at night.

We are firmly holding the front on the Asiago Plateau and completely reoccupied our original positions in the Asolone and Solarolo salient, and pressing very closely the enemy which crossed the Piave.

We have so far captured 3,000 prisoners, including 80 officers.

Our own and the Allied airmen are taking a strong part in the battle, bombarding the crossings of the Piave and machine-gunning the enemy's masses. We brought down 31 aeroplanes.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS LAY MINES FOR REPATRIATION VESSELS.

London, June 16th.

The Admiralty announce:—The area within five miles of the position in which the *Konigen Regentes* was sunk on June 6th has been carefully searched, but no mines were found. We swept up nine new German moored mines between June 6th and June 7th in the track used only by Dutch vessels employed in the repatriation of British and German prisoners, and which was guaranteed safe by the British and German Governments. These mines were not within 50 miles of the position in which the *Konigen Regentes* was sunk. It is clear that the mines were laid to catch the repatriation vessels on their passage west, and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink ships on the eastern journey, if, as proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk with the British repatriated prisoners on board while on their way to Boston. It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners repatriated was exceptionally small, being 67, and of these none were on board the *Konigen Regentes*.

Aerial Activities.
EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
AIR RAID ON PARIS.
Paris, June 16th.
An official report states:—An air raid alarm was given at 11.40 last evening. "All Clear" was signalled at 12.45 a.m. Some bombs were dropped. There were several victims and some material damage resulted.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE RED CROSS MISSION.

Tokyo, June 16th.

The Red Cross Mission to the Allies, headed by Prince Tokugawa, has left for America.

DEPORTATION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

GERMAN THREAT OF REPRISALS.

Amsterdam, June 15th.

A Berlin message says:—In the Reichstag, replying to a question regarding the deportation of Germans from China to Australia, Herr Krieger, on behalf of the Foreign Office, said the German Government had taken the most emphatic steps against such a measure and threatened the severest reprisals. He said the Dutch Minister at Peking recently reported that the danger of the deportation of Germans was now removed.

Replying to a question regarding the exchange of German Colonial prisoners, Herr Krieger said it was a disgrace to keep prisoners in the tropics. A considerable number of such prisoners, whose health had suffered, were allowed after long negotiations to be repatriated or interned in a neutral country, and a speedy return of Germans in Belgian hands in Africa was expected. Negotiations were now pending with Great Britain in connection with the liberation of civilian prisoners, including Colonial Germans, both in Great Britain and overseas.

BRITISH MISSION TO ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, June 16th.

The visit of the British Mission, under Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which is now proceeding to Chile, has made an excellent impression, destroying everywhere the effects of the Germanophile propaganda.

TRADES COMMITTEE REPORTS.

London, June 14th.

The Departmental Committee on the Electrical Trades has presented a report to Parliament. It says that startling evidence had been submitted showing the manner in which German or American control had been secured in existing companies in the British Dominions, and recommends legislation on the subject. It is suggested that India and the Dominions take stock of their facilities for generating electricity, whether from water-power, coal, oil or other resources of energy, and should appreciate their growing importance to the Empire.

The Committee urges that electrical supply ought to be considered as a matter of imperial importance. The Empire's resources should not pass into alien hands.

The Engineering Committee's report recommends that all the Allies impose a surtax against the products of present enemy countries, subject to a progressive diminution, and that for three years after the war no conference arrangement be permitted between British shipowners and the present enemies.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO EXAMINE DETAILS OF HOME POLICY.

London, June 16th.

The *Daily Mail* states a Committee of Ministers, with Sir George Cave as Chairman, will be appointed to examine the details of the legislative measures affecting the home policy during the war. The Heads of the principal Government Departments will serve on the Committee, which will not have a title nor the functions of the Cabinet. It will meet once a week, and its decisions will be submitted for the approval of the War Cabinet. A second Committee will be established to deal specially with economic and commercial questions. Sir Albert Stanley will probably be Chairman.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AND DUTCH SOCIALISTS.

Amsterdam, June 16th.

A Vienna telegram states that before going to the British Labour Conference in England on June 20th the Dutch Socialist leader, M. Troelstra, has been invited by the Austro-German Socialists to confer at The Hague, whether the Austro-German Socialist Delegates, Seitz and Ellenbogen are accordingly proceeding.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Wed., 18th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Fri., 21st June, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 28th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Sat., 29th June, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service in connection with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

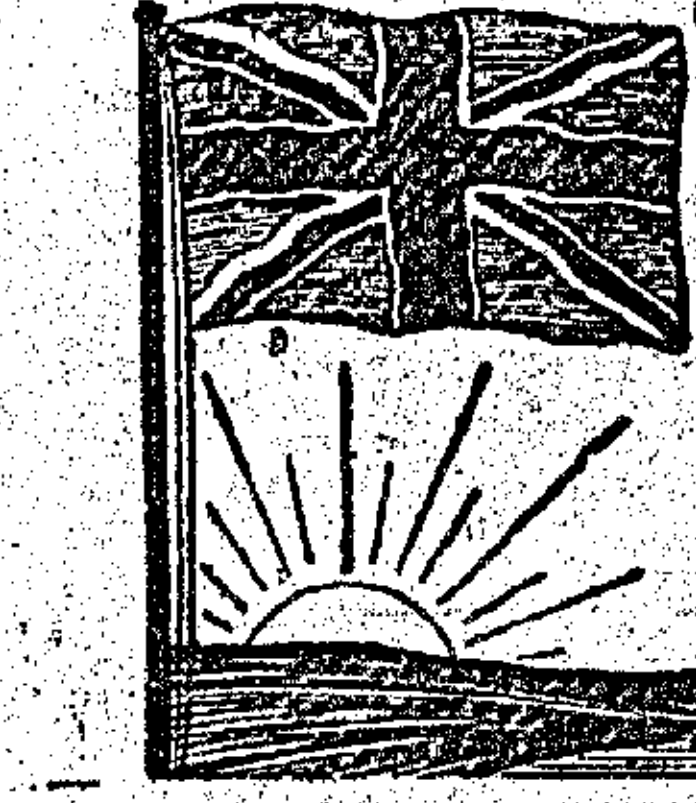
IPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BENGO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jerrinton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Yokohama and Osaka.

UNDER SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS—All European passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their photograph and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.



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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 15th.

A message from Moscow, dated June 15th, states that, after being driven back from Penda, the Czech-Slovaks advanced as far as Syzran, and took possession of the great railway bridge across the Volga, which is the principal artery of the Trans-Siberian communication. M. Plekhanoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has died in Finland.

EARLIER CABLES.

SLAUGHTER OF BOLSHEVIST REDGUARDS.

AMSTERDAM, June 15th.

A message from Kiev states that the German General Knoerzer has telegraphed von Eichhorn reporting that a force of 10,000 Bolshevist Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, was almost destroyed by his troops westward of Taganrog.

The Bolshevists had landed on the Ukraine coast on the Sea of Azov, and were advancing to attack Taganrog.

Over 3,000 dead Bolshevists have so far been counted, without reckoning those drowned.

General Knoerzer claims that the German losses are slight.

GERMANS STARTING OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Russian wireless reports that the Germans are starting an offensive on the front Valnika-Znukovka. They seized three villages in a neutral zone. Our troops have retired. An increasing movement was observed later at Jovstratovka, tanks and cavalry participating.

Our troops blew up a bridge at Jovstratovka as a reply to the violation of the treaty.

Cavalry have been despatched to maintain a liaison with our troops, who occupy a line in a neutral zone.

The object of the Germans in creating frontier incidents is to obtain the railway centres at Liske and Povorino.

GERMANS DESTROY RUSSIAN BANDS.

LONDON, June 16th.

A wireless German official report:—We destroyed Russian bands from Jolsk, 10,000 strong, who were attacking Taganrog.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, June 15th.

There was an increase in imports of £38,257,868 and an increase in exports of £1,629,695 compared with May, 1917.

GERMAN ROBBERS AND MURDERERS.

THE WAR & HOHENZOLLERN AFFAIR.

AMSTERDAM, June 16th.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—In the Reichstag, during the debate on the Army Estimates, the Independent Socialist Herr Cohn, in discussing the German activities in occupied territories, said: "The border States have become Golgothas where lie bleaching the bones of the best in the land, slaughtered by the misused German soldiers. The entire war has become a family affair of the Hohenzollerns. It is possible the *Entente* will have to submit, and we will finally remain the only warriors in Europe, but Europe then will be a continent of beggars."

Herr Cohn, and other Socialists who shouted "Robbers and murderers" when he mentioned the German soldiers, were called to order. All the members of the Centre party and most of the Conservatives left the Reichstag.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTER IN LONDON.

MELBOURNE, June 16th.

Mr. W. M. Hughes' name is freely mentioned in connection with a proposal that the Commonwealth should have a responsible Minister permanently in London during war-time, or longer.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 16th.

The silver market is steady.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

THE AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Australian Delegates to the Conference, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, are expected in London to-day.

LATER.

The Australian Representatives to the Imperial Conference, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, have arrived in London.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., and the Right Hon. Joseph Cook, P.C., were enthusiastically received at Euston Station.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Hughes said England stood like a granite rock lashed by the fiercest hurricanes, and displaying in her hour of greatest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she fought. As regards Australia, the enemy's tremendous and desperate blows have rekindled the fiercest fires of their enthusiasm. The Commonwealth's war spirit was growing and recruits were offering in greater numbers than for two years. Australia would have nothing to do with a German peace. An overwhelming majority of the people stood solidly for the prosecution of the war to the last ounce until a decisive victory for the Allies is achieved. America was stripped for the fray. "I have seen these men in thousands, calmly preparing with deadly earnestness for the battlefield, and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy militarism root and branch from the face of the earth."

Mr. Hughes said he and his colleagues had got new impressions of the British Navy that would last a lifetime. The arrangements for policing the Atlantic were marvellous. Throughout the journey of 14,000 miles they had not seen a trace of the enemy. "What a tribute to the mighty power and supremacy of the British Navy!"

THE GRAND REVELLE.

Of Freedom's Fight in Bess' day the great Macaulay sings:
At school we learnt Armada's lay: how in our ears it rings!
But now a danger, greater far, a vaster realm appals:
By what we do, and what we are, our Empire stands or falls.

'Twas when the German Hound went mad, and ravaged Belgium's land, And Britain's ultimatum had been sent to school we learnt Armada's lay: how in our ears it rings!

From Downing Street to Britain's Fleet the wireless winged its way, And 'Gib' the message did repeat far south to Table Bay.

Through Malta, Aden, Pharaoh's land, Bombay, Madras, Bengal, O'er mountain snows, o'er coral strand rang out the Empire's call.

From Kurrachee to Chittagong, Rangoon and Singapore, From Sarawak to far Hongkong was heard the Lion's roar.

'Neath ocean's blue the message flew to Perth and Adelaide, In Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart too, men cheered—but women prayed.

To Wellington and Auckland Town, to Brisbane and Fiji, To where the Southern Cross looks down on countless leagues of sea.

Across the broad Pacific Main New Zealand sent her guns: A Ulu then was ours again, freed from the blight of Huns.

Australia too her forces threw where German rule did boast, And soon the Flag of Freedom flew on Guinea's northern coast.

And flying east, till East meets West, the far-flung challenge goes, And true to breed, she stands the test—"Our Lady of the Snows."

From prairie, mountain, camp and town, from realms of frost and snow, Pour'd farmers, miners, trappers down, and armed to fight the foe.

Vancouver, Winnipeg, Quebec, Toronto, Montreal, And on the Grand Banks' fisher deck, they heard the Mother's call.

From snow-clad pine and tropic palm, from backwoods, veldt and isle, From bush, plantation, mine and farm, from banks of ancient Nile.

From Never Never, Darling Downs, St. Kitt's and Kootenay, From lonely camps and teeming towns, they came to win "The Day."

From East, from West, the wide world round, from farthest frontier posts, In tramp and liner, "homeward bound," sailed Britain's sons in hosts.

At lathe and drill, with rare good will, our wives and daughters toil, The Red Cross knows their nerve and skill, they farm and plough the soil.

They shape and fill the fearsome shell, they mould the air-plane's wing, Man's common task perform full well, and Victory nearer bring.

The Great Republic roused at last, her duty clearly sees, "Old Glory," fast to British mast, floats high on London's breeze.

And side by side, and hand in hand, in air, on land and wave, Britannia and Columbia stand, Man's Freedom sworn to save.

"Oh God, our help in ages past," once more our cause is just: Thy lightnings struck Armada's mast, Spain's pride was brought to dust.

For Honour, Truth, and Treaty's word, our Empire joined the fight, For Liberty we drew the sword, Thou wilt defend the Right.

HUGH ALLEN GEORGE.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 17th at 12.05.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. Depressions are situated over Shantung and Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 5.01 inch. Total since 1st January, 34.87 inches, against an average of 31.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	3.W or variable winds, moderate; cloud, rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as No. 1)	
Haikong and Lanchow	
South Coast of China between (The same as No. 1)	
Hongkong and Taiwan	

FETTES COLLEGE

WAR MEMORIAL

The Committee invite subscriptions, payable either in one sum or by three yearly instalments. Cheques should be sent to—

THE HONORARY TREASURERS,

9, Hill Street,

EDINBURGH, Scotland,

who will supply all information. [2146]

Pimples On My Wrist Itched Unbearably Healed By Cuticura

"I started with a very small rash on my right wrist and as it was so very irritating I tried several remedies but got worse and took the form of small pimples full of water. It was very red and inflamed, burning and itching almost unbearably so that I could not sleep. Then I remembered that Cuticura Soap and Ointment had healed eczema on my neck so I bought them and I only used one box of Cuticura Ointment and two tablets of Cuticura Soap when I was healed." (Signed) Miss M. A. Hall, "Ivanhoe" Thornton Rd., Morecambe, Lancs., Eng., Aug. 9, 1916.

Why not prevent these distressing skin troubles by making Cuticura your every-day toilet Soap aided by touches of Ointment to heal the first signs of pimples, rashes, etc.? No purer or more effective emollients exist than Cuticura.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: E. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

26-7

THE MENAGE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words:—"It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include:—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite, and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Sold in boxes, labeled prices:—
6 pills 1/6 (12 pills 2/6) (24 pills 4/6)

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[83]

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd. No. 210 or 155.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th June, 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH KUEI"	On 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 20th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIYANG"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENSTEIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG," ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 21st June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNELL & DUGGLES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU 16,000 tons Sun. 23rd June 11 A.M. KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 tons Mon. 24th June 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons Sat. 20th July 11 A.M. TANGO MARU 13,500 tons Sat. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU ... Fri., 19th July, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

H. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 262 and 263

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON., 24th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES., 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,100	TUES., 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EGYPT.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOUBET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 28th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 20th June, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry).

(10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

July 31st.

June 21st.

August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class
passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings.

Lee House Street.

Tel. 1042.

